HONDURAS.

By the arrival of the schooner M. L. Rogers we are on of dates from Honduras up to March 16. The Regers made the passage to Omea in 14 days from New-York.

The expedition from Guatemala against Hondaras, under Gen Guardiols, had failed. Carrers the so-called Proddent of Guatemala, had resigned, in order to give room for hie formal proclemation as Dictator. He is following the heed of Santa Anna, and is to be his Viceroy in Central America in event of his succeeding in establishing the Empire. The purpose is openly avowed and well under

steed.

The development of this policy had freated great exciteweest in Guatemale, and occasioned many revolutionary symptoms. Cerrora, like Santa Anna, is short of funds, and hed not paid his troops for six months. Many were desent-

ing in consequence.

Honduras is quiet. The President of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway Company was at Comeyague on the 10th of Merch. Sr. Berrundia, Plenipotentiary of Hondara: 10 the United States, was on the eve of departing on his mis-

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Hon. Joseph Grinnell of Mass, has communicated to The New-Bedford Mercury the sollowing interesting letter from Gov. STEVENS of the new Territory of

Washington:

Executive Office, Olympia, Profet Sound, Washington Territory, Jan. 9, 1854.

Gentlemen: The deep interest which I take in the prosperity of this infant Commonwealth induces me to invite the attention of yourselves, and through you of other members of your profession, to the opening now existing here for establishment in the whale and other fisheries, which while they roughly to record individual. which, while they promise to reward individual enterprise, will very materially advance the wealth of the Territory itself.

Sou are unquestionable informed as to the maritime advantages of Fuget Sound, in affording a series of harbors almost us equaled in the world for capacity, safety and facility of access; nor need you be told of their neighborhood to what are now the best whaling grounds of the Pacific. It is, however, only recently that the settlement of this part of our country has commenced to develop its resources or to show the advantage which may be derived from its position, and it is these points which I desire to bring to your notice. That portion of Washington Territory typing between the Canada Mountains and the ocean, although equaling in richness of soil and ease of ransportation the best portion of Oregon, is heavily timbered, and time and labor are required for clearing its forests and opening the earth to the production of its truits. The great body of the country on the other hand, stretching eastward from that range to the Rocky Mountains, while it contains many fertile valleys and much good land suited to the farmer, is yet more especially a grazing country, one which, as population increases, promises in its cattle, its horees, and above all its wook to open a new and vast field to American enterprise. But in the meantime the staple of the You are unquestionable informed as to the maritime ad-

lation increases, promises in its castle, its arrees, above all its wook to open a new and vast field to American enterprise. But in the meantime the staple of the land must continue to be the one which nature herself has pleated, in the inexhaustible forests of fir, of sprace and of ceder. Either in furnishing manufactured timber or spars of the first description for vessels Washington Territory is aneurpassed by any portion of the Pacific coast. These resources, however, are not the only ones which she possesses. The waters too afford their share of wealth. The fishesies in her rivers—in the Columbia, which she divides with Oregon, and in the others emptying into the Sound and the Pacific—are boundless; and without, the banks lying off the coast, and the main, swarm with cod, hall-but and other veluable species; while to the north the Arctic Ocean, to the west the Chinese Soas, offer their field to the dering adventure of the New England whalers. The policy of the Territory and of the country at large, is, to cultivate simultaneously and equally all these sources of astional wealth; and as the abuniostrative officer upon whem the honorable and responsible trust has been conferred of first opening the way to their development. I desire to further that policy to my utmost ability, and to From the noncratic and responsible trist has been con-ferred of first opening the way to their development. I de-sire to further that policy to my utmost ability, and to secure to the Territory in which I am placed, so far as sha may be estitled to them, all the advantages of commerce.

served of first opening the way to their development. I describe to further that policy to my utmost ability, and to secure to the Territory in which I am placed, so far as she may be entitled to them, all the advantages of commerce. The necessity of a readezvous upon the Pacific, within the American territory for American whale fishermen is sufficiently obvious, as well as the importance of securing that rendezvous at some point within a reasonable distance of the fishing grounds, where access is easy, and where suitable provisions can be obtained at moderate prices. I know of no point which even now unites these with other requisites, as Peget Sound, and at the rate at which settlement advances, two or three years must place competition with it at defiance. As a private speculation for those interested in the business, there is at this moment an opportuaity which rarely offers and may never occur again. But few land claims, comparatively, have been taken upon the harbors at the lower extremity of the Bound, and as the title to these is inchoate, and some years will clapse before the survey will secure them, a perition might be acquired at small or no expense, which would hereafter prove of immense value.

What I wish to suggest is, that the enstern capitalists engaged in the whale fishery, should, by their agents, relect rome port adapted to the wants of the trade; locate the acjacest Isands, and create a depot for the ontire business. Such an one once established would speedily become a tendezvous for seamen, and a place at which previsions of all kinds would seek a market. The investment would find an enormous return in the increased value of the property, and the Territory be in proportion benefitted by the introduction of this new resource, and by the creation within herself of a maritime class of population.

I am confident that I need not enlarge upon this proposition. It will before for a maritime class of population.

I am confident that I need not enlarge upon the proposition. It will be sufficient t

Jam, with respect, your obedient servant.

18*** D. STEVENS,
Governor of Washington Terributy.

From Jes, Grinnell, and other gentlemen interested in the Whale
Fishery.

NORTHERN ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

From The Monasha Advocate.

From The Mensahs Advecate.

LETTER FROM JAMES DOTY, ESQ.

Four BENTON, UPPER Mississipper, (
Friday, Dec. 2, 1853.

DEAR FATHER—You have probably received my letter of Sept. 22, giving an account of our progress to that date. By Mr. Tinkham, one of the engineers, who returned from St. Mary's, I had letters from Gov. Stevens. From the Governor and other sources, I learned that the train arrived safely at St. Mary's, and found the Pass to be far the best ever discovered in the Rocky Mountains. It will afford a first rate wagon road by clearing out the fallent timber for a portion of the way; and is in all respects eminently practicable for a railroad.

The mountains about the head waters of the Missouri are, as you predicted, full of passes, and most of them good ones. Mr. Tinkham came over the Pass of Maria's River, and was to return by the Flathead Pass—the most southerly of all, and said to be the best. This makes five passes in the Rocky Mountain chain surveyed by this expedition, and four of them found practicable for a railroad.

The movingsion of the Missouri to the "Great Falls" is a fixed fact. Boats drawing four feet came up to Fort Union, and Lieut. Grover, U. S. A., having just completed a survey of the river from the Falls to Fort Union, pronounces the stream navigable the entire distance for teamboats drawing two feet of water at the present stage, which is low water. Comment is unnecessary. It is obvious that the navigability of the Missouri to this point flowesty five miles below the Falls' renders this an emi-

steamboats drawing two feet of water at the present stage, which is low water. Comment is unnecessary. It is obvious that the navigability of the Missouri to this point itwenty five miles below the Palls) renders this an emigrant, or railroad, rente quite superior to any yet discovered across this continent.

The winter so far has been pleasant: the thermometer ranging form zero to \$5 deg above. Snow has fallen to the depth of three inches. At this time there is no snow upon the ground, and the weather is so warm that the earth is

depth of three inches. At this time there is no snow upon the preund, and the weather is so warm that the earth is not freeze. The river was closed with ice on the 20th of November for the first time, but is now open. Another ice was running so as to impede navigation the 10th of Nov. This country has now been surveyed in a general manor, but I am required to make a more complete survey of several paris of it. Influe or three days I shall start on a journey to the head waters of Saskatchawan River. on a journey to the head waters of Saskalchawan River. Early in the spring my work will commence with the survey of Dearborn River to its sources: thence along the mountains to the head waters of the Yellow Stone; thence to Muscle Shell River, and down that stream to the Missouri, then up, on the west side, between Milk River and the Missouri.

the Missouri.

This expedition will occupy some forty days, and the ebject is to ascertain the general character of the country along the base of the mountains, and of these streams not yet surveyed; and particularly to obtain information as to the timber, slone querries, and tracts sultable for oul treating, besides making geological, mineralogical and botanical collections.

My journey to the Saskatchawan is to see the North Elaskiest Indians residing in that vicinity, and persuade them to meet here in council next simmer, and to abstain during this winter from making war upon the neighboring tribes.

This embraces all the information I am at present enabled to give you concerning this country. I shall write you again in May, and the winter may afford something of importance to communicate.

JAMES DOTY.

J. D. DOTY, Menasha.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE HULSENANN

Special Correspondence of The Exeming Post.
Bustos, April 5, 1854.

colds at the time, had requested him (Mr. Everett) to prepare the answer to Mr. Huisensam. Mr. Everett want on to say that he had not kept all his letters to Mr. Webster, and he regretted that this draft was among the missing caus; and as he was anxious to retain the evidence of his being the author, he requested hir. Webster to send it to him. Mr. Webster did not hesitate, I believe, to do so; at least Mr. Everett received it on the following day. In the course of a law days, and before Mr. Everett's return, he sent Mr. Webster a printed copy of his draft on one side of a large sheet, faced on the other with a draft as amended by Mr. Webster, so as to show precisely what portion of the document belonged to each respectively, and with it a letter stating that he intended to have a thou sand copies struck off for circulation among his friends, in

and with it a letter stating that he intended to have and copies struck off for circulation among his friends, in order that there might be no difficulty at any future day in establishing his claim to its authorship. I have not seen a copy of this, but if I can get one I will send it to you. The claim of Mr. Everett has created a terrible commotion among the other executors of Mr. Webster, and the very small circle among whem it has transpired. The feeling cenerally among them it, that Mr. Everett, and the very small circle among whem it has transpired. The feeling generally among them is, that Mr. Everett, after having so long consented to the literary frand, which, for political purposes, had been practiced upon the public, he has no business to come forward now and disturb the

as an a manages to come torward now and accurate master.

As the editor and sulogist of the great expounder, he had glorified him as the author of that letter, and no longer was in a position to reclaim any of the honor of it, even if it belonged to him. On the other hand, Mr. Everett's friends think that the glory of the letter can no longer do the decared any good, and may do Mr. Everett a great deal, and that, because he lent a man his cont in cold weather, there was no reason why he should not have it back again when the weather becomes warm. I think it will lead to a row among the old Webster men, all of whom at present, at least who know it, are very much disgusted. As soen as I hear what answer Mr. Webster made to Mr. Everett's letter covering the printed sheets, I will send it to you.

Boston, April 6, 1854. Bostos, April 6, 1854.

Dean Sin: Since I wrote you yesterday, I have learned the interesting denoument of Mr. Everett's and Mr. Fletcher Webster's correspondence. As I told you, the other executors, and such of the old friends of Daniel Webster as were informed of Mr. Everett's application, were very much excited; but when they learned that he had ordered a thousand printed copies of the draft for goneral circulation, they were slarmed, and, after putting their heads together for a while, resolved that it must be stopped. They went to Mr. Everett, and, between arguments and threats, made him tear up the draft letter and abandon his pretensions forever.

ments and threats, made him tear up the draft letter and abandon his prefensions forever.

The principal ground of their insisting upon this course was, that the whole world had been taught to believe that Webster wrote that letter, and what was worse. Webster innself, in one of his letters, in 1852, had boasted of having written it at Franklin, New Hempelire, and referred to it, in reply to Hornee Mann's attacks upon his intemperate habits and decrepitude, as evidence that "he was as good as new." After thus running himself for the Presidency, and being run by all his friends, including Mr. Everett, on the strength of this letter, they insisted, that it would never do whether they looked to the good name of the dead or of the living to come out with the admission that both Webster and Everett know that they were humbugging the public all the time. Everett had not looked at it in this light exactly, and was entirely unprepared for the opposithe public all the time. Everett had not looked at it in this light exactly, and was entirely unprepared for the opposition he encountered. Of course, therefore, he backed out, and I am assured tore up the draft and threw it into the fire. I presume all his printed copies experienced a similar

When I heard of Everett's pretensions to the authorship the Hulsemann letter I was a little curious to see what had said of it in his memeir of Webster. On turning

he had said of it in his memoar of vectors. On the course I and only this paragraph:

"The correspondence with the Austrian Charge d'Affaires is the worthy complement, after an interval of a quarter of a century, to the profound discussion of international politics contained in the speech of January, 1824, on the revolution of Greece, and that of 1826, on the Contained in the speech of January, 1824, on the revolution of Greece, and that of 1826, on the Contained in the speech of January, 1824, on

the revolution of Greece, and that of 1826, on the Congress of Panama.

This is the only silusion to the subject in Everett's edition of Webster's works. The letter itself is espiced without note or comment. This extraordinary silence about a document which gave Webster more foreign and about as much domestic reputation as any one thing he ever did, may now be construed to imply a purpose on the part of Mr. Everett, even during Mr. Webster's life, to be ready to reclaim his epistolary offspring whenever the occasion should be propitious.

His case is a hard one, but I fear it is past ourc. The friends of Mr. Webster will insist that even if Everett did held the pen, he had been first crammed by the Secretary.

friends of Mr. Webster will insist that even in Everet du-held the pen, he had been first crammed by the Secretary, and the substantial merit and power of the document were derived from him. This cannot easily be gainsaid, whother true or false; and Mr. Everett's draft, after all, is only proof that the phraseology is his, except to those who are prepared to believe him better informed and prepared to write the document in question than Mr. Webster was

PROGRESS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM— he Crystal Palace Company are progressing bravely ith their great work. They have voted the raising of The Crystal Palace Company are progressing bravely with their great work. They have voted the rasing of £250,000 more money, making £1,000,000 in all. They are letting their space fast at 7s. 6d. to 60s. a square foot; in one instance £500 has been given for a plot of space 8 feet by 8, and they have given up the idea of erecting a monster organ of which we some weeks since showed the absurdity. Seven Industrial Couris are to be erected under the superintendence of Messrs. Barry, Tite, Thomas, Stekes, Crace, Charpentier and Semper, for the use of exhibitors; and the art and natural history works are proceeding with great rapidity (and beauty, under the guidance of Messrs Layard, Owen Jones and Digby Wyatt, and Professors Owen, Forbes, Latham, and Sir Joseph Paxlon. The water towers at each esd of the building have not been found adequate for working the fountains, but £20,000 will soon set that right—not soon enough, however, to exhibit the jets deaux at the end of Mey, when the building is positively to be opened. The public is now excluded, and having a handsome balance at the barkers, the Crystal Palace Company may carry on their wonderful labors with dauntless energy. We wish we could say as much of the West End Crystal Palace Kisllway Company. A meeting of the shareholders the other day showed the arrangement for money raising to ace Railway Company. A meeting of the shareholders the other day showed the arangement for money raising to be tolerably savanced; but the works have made little progress. Facility of access is an essential element in the success of the undertaking. London Literary Gazette.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

CLOSING RUM-HOLES ON SUNDAY.

Tety, Editor of The N. Y Tribute.

Sin: Will you permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to furnish the community with the following statistical information. On Sunday February 25, 1854, the places where intexicating liquors are sold, were closed, with but very few exceptions, in the Eighth Ward, the proprietors of those places having been notified that Alderman Tucker had expressed his determination to enferce the Sunday Liquor law. The result was that our Ward was unusually quiet. It was remarked among the people of the Ward, generally, that a decided improvement had taken place. I will give you the figures:

February 26, 3 arrests were made by our officers.

March 5, 2: 12th, 3; 19th, 1; 2cth, 4.

April 2, none.

I will now give you the items embracing an equal number of Sundays in 1853, when the liquor shops were open, and in full blast:

Echruary 27, 1853, 6 arrests made by the police.

Market 35, 1864, 9, 20th, 5, 27th, 8.

Rebruary 27, 1853, 6 arresis made by the police.

March 6, 15; 13th, 9; 20th, 5; 27th, 8.

April 3, 1. Making a total of 44; 34 of which was for intoxication and disorderly conduct.

You will perceive that the total number of arrests on the dates above given is 13; 4 of which were for intoxication and disorderly conduct. I will add that this disparity in the number of arrests is not owing to any want of attention to duty, on the part of the police, for in the men there is an apparent improvement both as to character and efficiency, under the present police arrangement.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Debuse.

Sin: Your citizens themselves are much to blame that the Crystal Palace is not better supported, and it is to them that you should especially appeal in its behalf. Last October I was in New York for two days, for the first time for severel years, and, as a stranger, went to see the Palace twice-spending so much time there that I only called on two old friends, who are, and have been thirty years doing business in Wallst, and in the course of conversation it came out that neither of them had yet been in the Palace, and I think it highly probable they have not since. A day or two ago I met another old friend who has been an active business man for the last thirty years and now enjoys his "otium cum dignitate," and I mentioned what the two old friends had told me, that they had not been in the Crystal Palace last full, and he remarked, "and I have "not yet seen even the outside of it."

Fashacipan, April 8, 1854.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SERMON OF OLD AGE. By THEODORD PARKER. Boston : B B. Mussey & Co. Sold by Francis & Co.

Theodore Parker is known to a large class of the community merely as a political and religious controversialist. They connect his name only with the din of arms. He is regarded as a ' mighty, fierce warrier," " enutling the battle afar off," and rejoicing to

Basros. April 5, 1854.

A few of the solid men of our city were thrown into a terrible state of excitement during Mr. Everett's late vitt to Bosten, by an unexpected claim set up by him to the honor and glory of the Hulsenmann letter. This seemed, indeed, to have been the principal purpose of his visit, for seen after he arrived he addressed a letter to Fletcher for seen after he arrived he addressed a letter to Fletcher was probably aware of that he was the anther of the was probably aware of that he was the anther of the was probably aware of that he was the anther of the was probably aware of that he was the anther of the was probably aware of that he was the anther of the was probably aware of that he was the anther of the solution of an eld Covenanter, and reveals in the against and howle of its death-agony. But the revenued Theodore in consequence of his laboring under one of his periodical

In his composition there is a strange mingling of tenderness and mercy. No public man is so easily moved to tears. No man is more tremulously sensitive to the deepest characes of our nature. His love of contemplation is not less characteristic than his passion for effective action. He has many of the highest elements of poetry in his zoul, in spice of his terrible and destructive rationality. Indeed, we have sometimes thought that he was more a poet than a logician. Certainly, if he had not been forced to battle for ideas which to him are dearer than life, his vicality of imv gination and keen enjoyment of external sature would have given birth to noble forms of beauty, and made him no less famous as a creator than he now is as a destructive.

In this discourse on Old Age the stern warrior lave aside his armor, reveals his milder features, and lingers around his theme with the loving gentleness of a woman. His text is a jewel in itself, though not to be found in the inspired canon. Pity it is that he was obliged to go to the apocrypha for a frontispiece to his sermen. "As the clear light is upon the holy can'lle stick, so is the beauty of the face in ripe age." The subject is opened as follows:

I have often been asked to preach a Sermon of Old Age, and hitherto have declined, on the ground that I could not speak exactly from internal experience, but only from outward observation; and I hope to be able at some future time to speak on the theme certainly, if I live, I may correct this recognitionally. from outward observation, and I hope to be able at some future time to speak on the theme certainly, if I live, I may correct this present infirmity. To day I will try, only asking all old persons to forgive the imperfections of this discourse; for they know what I only see. Bur as I was born late the arms of a father then two and fifty years old, who lived to add yet another quarter of a centary ther-unts, and as my cradle was recined by a grandmother who had more then four-score years at my birth, and marriy a hundred when she ceased to be mortal; and as my feet Christian ministry was attending upon eld age, I think I know something about the character of men and women when time makes venerable.

The analogies of old age with the universal processes of nature are set forth in the subjoined passage :

There is a period when the apple tree blossoms with its fellows of the wood and field. How fairs timest is! All nature is woosome and winning, the material world cele-brates its vegetable loves; and the flower bells, touched by inds of soring uster in the universal macriage of Na-Beart, bird, issect, reptile, fi-h, plant, lichen, with the winds of soring, usher in the universal marriage of Nature. Beast, bird, insect, reptile, fish, plant, lichen, with their prophetic colors sporad, all float forward on the tide of new life. Then comes the summer Many a blossom fells fruitless to the ground, littering the earth with beauty, never to be use. Thick leaves hide the process of creation, which first blushed public in the floavers, and new unsten goes on For so life smoot deep and fruitful hours are hid in mystery. Apples are growing on every tree, all summer long they grow, and in early automa. At length the fruit is fully formed; the leaves begin to fall, letting the am approach more near. The apple hange there yet—not to grow, only to ripen. Weeks long it chings to the tree; it goins nothing in size and weight. Externally, there is increase of beauty. Having fluished the form from within, Nature brings out the added grave of color. It is not a trick-y fashion painter on, but an expression which of itself comes out—a fragrance and a leveliness of the apple sinnermost. While, at the same time, the component elements are changing. The apple grows mild and pleasant. It softens, sweetens, in one word, it mellows. Some night, the vital forces of the tree get drowey, and the automn, with gentle breath, just slackes the bough the expectant fruit lets go its held, full grown, full ripe, full colored too, and with plump and happy sound the apple falls into the autumn's lap; and the spring's marriage promise is complete.

py sound the apple falls into the autumn's lep; and the spring's marriage promise is complete.

Such is the natural process which each fruit goes through—blooming, growing, ripening.

The same divine law is appropriate for every kind of animal, from the lowest reptile up to imperial man. It is very beautiful. The parts of the process are perfect, the whole is complete. Birth is human bloosom; youth, manhood, they are summer growth, old age is ripeness. The hands let go the mortel bough; that is natural death. It is a dear, good God, who orders all for the apple tree and for markind.

The string process of all area to the Park, to which

The attachment of old age to the Past, to which, however, there are many exceptions, (some of our most hopeful believers in the future are among the "'genarians") is illustrated by a parable:

An old Poem of the North tells of a brave boy, who in his carlier days found his mother's cottage too marrow, mourned at tending the goats on the mountain side, and fet his heart swell in him, like a brook from the melting of the snow when he saw a ship shoot like an arrow into the bay. He ran from his mother and the goats. The Viking tock him on board. The wind swelled the sails. Viking tock him on board. The wind swelled the sails, lie saw the hill top sink in the blue deep, and was riotously glad. He took his father's sword in hand and swore to eccepter him boxes and land by the sea. He also is a Viking. He has been all ever the Mediterranean coast, and conquered him houses and lands by the sea, now, in his old age, his palace in Byzantium is a weariness to him, and he longs for the little cottage of his mather. He dreams of the goats, all day the kids bleat for him. He enter a little back, he sails for the Scandinavian coast, and goes to the very cottage too narrow for his childhood. enters a little bark; he sails for the Scandinavian coast, and goes to the very cottage too narrow for his childhood, and cats again the barken bread of Sweden, and drinks its bitter beer; bares his forehead to the storm; sits on the rocks, and there he dies. "Bury me not I pray these in "Enypt, said old Jacob, "but I will lie with my fathers: "bury me he their burying place."

Then the scheler becomes an antiquary; he likes not young men unless he knew their grandfathers before. The young woman looks in the newspaper for the marriages, the old man for the deaths. The young man's eye looks forward, the word is "all before him, where to

The old man looks world; he hopes less and werks more. The old man looks hack on the fields be has trod; "this is the tree I planted; back on the fields he has trod; "this is the tree I planted; "this is my feetstep," and he loves his old house, his old carriage, cat, dog, staff, and friend. In leads where the time grows, I have seen an old man sit all day long, a sunny autumn day, before his cottage door, in a great simbolar, his old dog couched at his feet. In the genial sua. The autumn wind played with the old man's venerable hairs; above him on the wall, purpling in the sanlight, hung the full clusters of the grape, ripeaing and maturing yet more. The two were just alike; the wind stirred the vine leaves, and they fell; stirred the old man's hair and it white ned yet more. Both were waiting for the spirit in them to be fully ripe. The young man looks forward, the old man looks back. How long the skalows lie in the setting sun; the storple a mile long reaching across the plain, as the sun stretches out the hills in grotesque dimensions. Share the events of life in the old man's consciousness.

After his favorite custom, Mr. Parker draws upon his

After his favorite custom, Mr. Parker draws upon his fancy for a portrait to illustrate the principles which he wishes to enforce. We copy his sketch of a fair old age in the person of a universal " Aunt:"

age in the person of a universal "Aunt:"

What a beautiful thing is the old age which crowns a noble life, of rich or poor! How fair are the latter days of many a woman—wife, mother, sister, sunt, friend—whom you and I have known! How proud were the last years of Washington: the old age of Franklin! How beautiful in his late autumn is Alexander Von Humboldt: The momentum of manliness bears on the venerable man havond his four and eightisth year. There you see the value of time. It takes much to make a great life, as to make a great estate. No amount of genius that God ever gives men could enable one to achieve at forty what Von Humboldt has only done at more than eighty. It was so with Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Leibnitz, every great man who has awed the world by the action of a mighty intellect, with corresponding oulture.

These are men of high talent, station, genius perhape. But the old age of a Quaker tallor in Philadelphis and New York was not a whit likes fair. The philanthropy of Issae Hopper blessed the land, in his manheod it enriched the world; in his old age it beautified his own life, giving an added glory to his soul.

How many farmers, mechanics, traders, servants, how many mothers, wives and aunts, have you and I known, whose last days were a handsome finish to a hardsome life; the Christian ornament on the tall column of time! Their old age was the slow setting of the sun which left

"The sume of his departure agreed."

"The smile of his departure spread.

U'er the warm colored heaven and ruddy mountain hind."

Miss Kindly is aunt to everybody, and has been so long

Miss Kindly is annt to everybody, and has been so long that never remember to the contert. The little children love ber, she helped their grandrondness to bridal ornaments three-score years ago. Nay, this boy's grandfather found the way to college lay through her pocket. Generations not her countrie upand call her blessed. To this man's father her patient toll gave the first start in life. That great for time—when it was a seed, she carried it in her hand. That wide river of reputation ran out of the out her bounty filled. New she is old, very old. The little children, who cling about her, with even must and great round eves, worder that anybody should ever be so old; or that Aunt Kirdly ever had a mother to kiss her mouth. To them see is covered with the sea, and, like that, an institution of the country. At Christmes they think she is the wife of Saint Nichelas himself, such an advant is there of blessings from her hand. She has helped by a Messiah in many a poor man's crib.

where has no right to quarred with his fame, in this perfect of a bold and defiant spirit. No doubt he say agely delights to clutch a heary error, and press the life out of it under his relevolless grasy. He makes no terms with what he decemise in the doubt he six agely delights to clutch a heary error, and press the life out of it under his relevolless grasy. He makes no terms with what he decemise and rovels in the granus and bowls of its death-agony. But the reverend Theodore has another offer. He is not is belignered with order of the carries of heaven, that he might look through and bowls of its death-agony. But the reverend Theodore has another offer. He is not is belignered with order of the carries of heaven, that he might look through and bowls of its death-agony. But the reverend Theodore has another offer. He is not is belignered with order in though or action, but takes it by the throat with the granus and bowls of its death-agony. But the reverend Theodore has another offer. He is not is belignered with order in though or action, but takes it by the throat with the granus and bowls of its death-agony. But the reverend Theodore has another offer. He is not is belignered with order in though or action, but takes it by the throat with the granus and bowls of its death-agony. But the reverse Theodore has another offer. He is not is belignered by the wild and helds her book any of the carried special providence to the carried special providence to the love of the death of the winder and bowls and the faint the book away of the mind! Her hands have the walking and the love the faint and the lock through and we have the pulley to the lock through and the carried was an observe we do not present out to love of the death of the three. Show the walking the pulley to the lock through and the mind is a possible to the heavest the pulley to the mind! Her hands have the walking and per leaves to the lock through and the pulley to the fainting head show the need that the pulley to the fainting head show the seal

by; they are remembered in the memory of the dear God, and every good deed she has done is treasured in her own heart. The buils shuts up the summer in its breast which in winter will come out a fregrant hyacinth. Stratum after stratum her good works are inid up, imperishable, in the geology of her character.

It is near noon, new She is alone. She has been thoughtful all day, taking inwardly to herself. The family notice it, and say nothing in her chamber, from a private drawer, she takes a little cashet, and from thomes a book, gift edied and clasped, but the clasp is wore, the gilding is old, the binding faded by long use. Her hands tremble as ahn apaus it. First the reads her own name, on the fly leaft, only her Christian name. "Agrnes," and the date. Sixty eight years ago this day it was written there in a clear, youthful, clerk by hand—with a little tremble in it, as if the heart heat over quick. It is very well worn, the dear old Bible. It opens of its own accord at the fourteenth chapter of St John. of its own accord at the fourteenth chapter of St John There is a little folded piece of paper there: it touches the first verse and the twenty seventh. She sees bettere reads both out of her soul; "Lettenty your heart betroubled; ye believe in God; believe also in me: "Perce I leave with you My peace give I unto you. Not as the world greeth give I unto you. She opens the paper. There is a little brown dust in it; perhaps the remnant of aflower. She takes the precious relie in her hand, made cold by amodion. She drops a tear on it, and the dust is transfigured he of her eyes; it is a red rose of the apring, not quite half blown, dewy fresh. She is old no longer. It is not Aunt Kindly now; it is sweet Agner, as the maiden of eighteen was eight and sixty years ago, one day in May, when all nature was weekended and winning, and every flower bell rusg in the marriage of the year. Her lover had just out that red rose of the spring into her hand, and the good God another in her cheek, not quite half blown, dawy fresh. The young man a arm is round her; her brown cards fall on his shoulder; she feels his breath on her face, his cheek on hers; their lips join, and like two morning dew-drops on his shoulder; she feels his breath on her face, his cheek on hers; their lips loin, and like two morning dew-drops in that rece, their two loves rush into one. But the youth must wender to a for land. They will think of each other as they look at the North Star. She hids him take her Bible. He saw the North Star long over the turrets of many a foreign town. His woll went to God—there is a straight a youd from India as from any other two. foreign from India as from any order spect and his Bible came back to her—the Divinetove in it, without the human lover, the less turned down at the blessed words of St. John, first and twenty seventh of the fourteenth chapter. She put the rose there to note the spot; what marks the She put the rose there to note the span what marks an thought belose new the symbol of their youthful leve. Not to day her soul is with him, her maiden soul with his ang-soul, and one day the two like two dew drops, will rus into one immertal well-ck, and the old age of earth sha become eternal youth in the Kingdom of Heaven.

There is no doubt a tinge too deep of sentimentality in passages like the above, that may offend the carnal heart:" but they must be judged from the stand-point of pulpit elequance, which allows a certain effusive latitude of expression, to which the ear is unaccustomed in more secular relations.

VOICES OF THE NIGHT. By the Rev. John Comming. 12mg. up 177. Jessett & Co 2 VOICES OF THE DAY. By the Rev. John Cushing 12mo,

These are the titles of the first two volumes of the callertive works of the author to be issued by Jowett & C: Dr Cumming is a minister of the Scottish National Church in London. He is cotchrated for his selection of popular current topics as themes of discourse, his glowing and somewhat too ambitious rivetoric, and his invence real for the Protestant faith. His style a striking and altogether his own. A vein of exaggeration pervades his statements though they never fall to be impressive, and often suggest important reflections. He has many of the escential elements of popularity for a pulpit oretor. Nor do his printed discourses lose their effect on perusal. They command attention by their ferver and carnestness, no less than by the original views which they frequently present. But a few sperimens will give a better idea of their quality than any mments. We take them promiscuously from both vol

INCIDELITY IN BURGEE.

The schoolmasters in France are now generally teachers of Pantheism. They are specimens of what schoolmasters may become, if we do not take care that they are Christians also that they shall knew and teach the Bible, as well as knew and teach secular learning. The school masters in France, it is now discovered, are teaching not only Fantheism, but Atheism and Socialism, of the vides description, in almost every commune throughout the land; so much so, that the Legislature has been obliged to interfere, and, if possible, to repress it, Germany overflows with Pantheism and Atheism at this very moment. Pepery, Ladmit, is loving its foothold; and it is the probability, nay, it is my hope, that Popery and Pantheism will seen fight it out upon the stage of Europe. Satan thus be ability, nay, it is my hope, that Popery and Panthelsm will seen fight it out upon the stage of Europe, Satan thus be coming a bones divided against itself, that the trium, he of the Gospel may be hesteved amid the chaos.

ORIGIN OF THE PEROCITY OF ANIMALS.

Adem in the garden of Eden sinned, was driven into the wilderness, and left there. Jeans in the wilderness triumphed, referent of the garden, and gave us the carnest that Paradise shall again be restored. Is if a vain or an unmeaning coincidence that Adam in a garden fell and was driven into the wilderness, and that Jeans steps into the wilderness where Adam was left, regains the garden, and gives us the hope of Paradise again? Adam was in Paradise with the beas s, the lion, the tiger, the lamb: ell snimals in perfect harmony around him, recognizing him as their lord. He sinned, and the instant that he sinned, each animal was seized with a new instinct, and they have raged against him, as if under the force of a terrible revenge, until this day. DEFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY ON MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Ever since Jesus suffered, wrought miracles, healed the sick, stilled the occan, and showed his control over rebellious nature—by bringing it back again into order,—man has gained by degrees a greater mastery over all things, as has gained by acrieces a greater matery over at things, as if then humanity received a new impulse; and in proportion to his Christian light (I do not say Christianity is the cause, but it certainly is a coincidence) has been his civilization; and in proportion to that, the gradual authority which he seems to be regaining over that nature, the reins of which he lost in Paradia-, but which Jesus has now partially, and will again completely put into his redeemed and sanctified hard. It is to me a most delightful experience, to see fied hand. It is to me a most delightful experience, to see any one discovery in science or in art, which restores to men, however elightly, the mastery over created things. Is it not true that since Jesus healed the sick, there has man, however slightly, the mastery over created things. Is it not true that since Jesus healed the sick, there has been given a greater impulse to curativoscience than ever was felt before! Is not medicine, with all its defects, with all the obloquy cast upon it, because it cannot do everything, progressive? Is it not true, that some diseases, once thought incurable, are now almost extirpated! Smallpex is now, not only curable, but almost behavioral our land. And was the discovery of this mode of cure simply chance! Will you say it was accident! I believe it to have been as much an inspiration of the God of providence as the Bible is an inspiration of the God of grace. Is it not fact, that man's lite is longer that it was! If you do not believe me, ask the Insurance Societies, and they will tell you it is so by some six years. It is much longer than this, if we remember, that the slokly and delicate infant which was lost before, while only the strong ones survived, is now spared, and, under the blessing of God, and by the appliance of art, grows up to manhood. Is not all this gain! Is it not progress in the direction in which the noiracles of Jesus lay, and in the reversal of that curse which "brought death into the world and all our wee!" Is it not also true, that operations once thought perfectly imposible, are now performed by our surgeons with sale-ty and success! Is not that recent wonderful discovery, chloroform, one of the most providential blessings that God has given us! I look upon it as a most significant installment of the creature, an imporation from God, out of the daughters, and road in the fight of that curse, it is, to my mind, a beautiful earnest of what will be—a forelight of the approaching dawn—an augury of millennial days, when there shall be no more pain, nor tears, nor sorrow, nor crying.

THE MILLENIAL SABBATH. It will be a day of lesting rest. When the night that is for spent is completely exhausted, and the day that shall be is fully come, then there shall be perfect rest. The earth shall have his Sabbath, which it lest by our sin. Man earth shall have his Sabbash, which it lost by our sin. Man shall have the in its integrity and parity, and beauty. God rested on the seventh day from all his work, and hal-lowed the Sabbash, and blessed it. I believe there is not a beast in the field, nor a fish in the sea, nor a fewl in the air, that has not a right to the Sabbash, and that shall not yet have a Sabbash of rest. There is not a laborer in the work shop, nor a toiling man in the post edilor, nor a clerk in the counting house, that may not claim the Sabbash. Next to God's word, God's Sabbash is the right and privi-less of real. Parery sans and exactically subtracts both Next to God's word, tion's Salone as in the right and privi-lege of man. Popery saps and practicality subtracts both-indelity impages and denounces both by God's grace we will part with neither. And when that last Sabbath occurred to Sabbath of all creation—the heart, wearied with its tumultuous heating, shall have rest, the soul, nevered with its arxieties, shall cricy peace. The sun of that Sabbath will never set a valid the schedulers in a that Sabbath will never set, or veil his spiculors in a cloud. The flowers that grow in his light will never falls. Our earthly Sabbaths are but faint reflections of the heare earners and infinations of that which his beyond on, and the happiest Sabbath heart, whose every pulse a Sabbath bell, hears but a very inadequate echo of the come and harmonies of that Sabbath that nost, where we rest not day and night. In which the song is ever new,

"Whilem H. Prescott," "Victor Cousis," "Robert Browning," are the subjects of the most important papers. A pertrait of Browning embellishes the number.

Spets in our Frasts of Charity, by the Rev WILLIAM M. THAYER, is the title of a little volume published by Jeweit & Co. intended to expose the delinquencies of churchmembers in regard to various matters of religious obligation. It is written in a popular style, and claims to be a "book for the times."

Carter & Brother have published an edition of Quantus's Emblems, illustrated by numerous engravings. The celabrated poems which clothe the truths of religion in the quaint conceits of the age of Charles I will no doubt find readers to rejoice in their revival.

Jewett & Co have issued a magnificent edition of Sanator Sunsun's Speech on the Nebruska Bill. It arrays the elequence of the Massa busetts Senator in an appropriate dress of green and golden splendors.

The Young American's Elecutionist, by Louis B Hand CASTLE, embodies the principles of Rush's system in a practical treatise, and contains a variety of selections for recitatien. (12me pp 148. C Shepard & Co.)

FIRES

FIRE IS WEST SIXTEENTH-ST. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, smoke was discov ered issuing from one of the second story front rooms of the dwelling house No. 178 West Sixteenth st., by officer Smith. The officer immediately rushed up stairs, when he found the bed and bedding in the spartment on are. The alarm was promptly given, when the firemen soon extinguished the flames. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some children playing with matches during the absence of their parents. Damage about \$200. FIRES IN BROOKLYS.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a range of sheds in the rear of the York at Methodist Church. en the corner of Gold st which had been occupied as store houses and for other purposes. They were award by Mrs Hansah W. Leek, whose loss reaches about \$400-insured for \$100 in the .Etua (Hartford) Company, and John Wilkinson, whose loss does not much exceed \$100. Mr. John Sneath had a large variety of engineering and patterumaking tools and implements stored in one of the buildings, all of which were destroyed. The rear parts of the houses eccupied by Mr. J. M. Gordon, Mr. Burnett and others were semewhat damaged, and the windows, doors and interior of the lecture rooms of the Church were greatly injured probably to the extent of about \$200. Engine companies Nos. 7 and 13 are greatly praised by the neighbors for their untiring and successful exertions in saving their property which was momentarily in danger of being wrapped

About 8 o'clock last evening a stable in Flood's alley, between Johnson at and Myrtle av , owned by Judge Morse and occupied by Mr. Charles A. Silver, was discovered to be on fire, and was soon burned down, with the contents. Two valuable herees were destroyed in the flames. The lecture room attached to St. John's Episcopal Charch was damaged to the extent of about \$300, and the brush manufactory of Mr. William Steele was likewise injured. Mr. Silver's loss is about \$600, no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURGH.
Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered

in the cellar of a tenant house and grocery, at the corner of First and North Ninth sts., which was soon extinguished with but slight damage. The fire, which originated in some shavings and wood, is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. There were several casks of liquor near

THE LATE FATAL SHOOTING CASE.

Coroner O Donneil yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Herpital upon the body of Carl Zerbeck, the young man who, on Wednesday last, was shot in the abdomen by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a fellow work man, in the shop of Joseph Rose, gunsmith, at No. 72 Catharine of The pistol had been left loaded at the shop to be repaired, and Fredk. Hinkle one of the workmen, took it up and attempted to cook it, but the spring being very stiff the hammer el pped and the pistol was discharged. sending the ball through the hand of Hinkle and into the abdomen of the deceased The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a native of Germany,

STABBING AFFRAY ON THE FIVE POINTS.

An affray occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon between a number of drunken men and women at the low groggery No 153 Authony et, in which John Ridden and his wife were severely stabled with wife were severely stabbed with a jack knife by Pnilip Riey. Ridden was wounded in the side the blade of the weapon penetrating between the fifth and sixth ribs, and causing a deep and dangerous wound. He was conveyed to the New York Ho pital Mrs Ridden was wounded in the back, and will probably recover if she can be kept sober. She was taken to the City Prison and placed in charge of Dr. Covel. Riley was arrested by Officer Martin of the Sixth Ward Police and taken before Justice Osborne. who locked him up for trial.

CITY ITEMS.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

LECTURES, MEETINGS, AMUSEMENTS, &c.

BAUGRAY, April 3, 1854.

DAMON AND PYTHIAS, "Nava! Engagements," Broadway, 74 P. M.
MAN AND WIFE, and "Kill or Cure," at Wallack's, 74 P. M.
Harriest Day or My Life, "Leating Hyens," Buttook, 74 P. M.
Her Corn, and the "Robberts Wife," the Blowery, 74 P. M.
UNCLE TOW'S Casis, 2 and 74 P. M., at the National Theater,
OLD SERWERY, and After DOOR Enlisted Symmetry, Museum's, Muse UNCLE TON'S CARR, 2 and 7; P. M., at the National Theater.

OLD BREWERY, at A first proof Editor thiomather. Barrain's Misseam.

ORS. CRAINT'S WOOD'S MISSTARLS—Ethiopsation. 44: 6 reastway.

BUCKLEY'S OFFRA HOUSE. Ethiopsation. 44: 6 reastway.

BUCKLEY'S OFFRA HOUSE. Ethiopsation. Delineations—S39 B'way, 19.

CASTRILL MISSTARLS—Ethioplanisms—No. 485 6 reastway, 7; P. M.,

BROOWAY MENAGERIA Animals—37 B'way, 10. A. M. to 19 P. M.

SBUCKLY OF ALL NATIONS—Circles Palace. 9 A. M. to dosk.

BANVARI'S GRORAMS—The Nic. 8. No. 556 Broadway, 7; P. M.,

BUNNING OF MOSCOW BROWNER MISSEAM, NO. 410 Broadway.

FORT. HART WALLS. WOLLD—NO. 377 Broadway, 3; and 7; P. M.,

STONGS BLITZ. AT COMMERCIAL HIS. JERRY CUTY, 7; P. M.,

SCHERS IN THE REVOLUTION & Hope Chapel 7; F. M.,

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 563 Broadway, 2 A. M. to 19 P. M.

The time of the singing of birds" has fairly come, and the woods and groves are musical as of old. The robin and his wife have returned to the old homestead again, and re pairs thereon have already begun. The bobolinks dot the eafless trees, and our time long friend, the "chipping" bird, has made his appearance round many a door As for the blue birds, those sweet companions of azure shies, they came too soon this year, and before spring slipped old winter out of her lap, hundreds had died, clustered in fence corners and round barns. But the survivors are busy about the hollow sumps fitting up their summer residences, and there il be a world of pluming blue pinions by and by. True, the snow yet lingers here and there, on the hills, in

the hollows, and along the fences, and looks in the distance as if winter had been indulging in rough sket hing, and chalked out the boundaries of farms and fields.

"Out West" the plow is already moving, and the long lines of turned sed rib and ridge the broad fields, and the

fresh earth has a fragrance of its own, that June roses our not supply. The moses kok as bright and delicate as new velvets and many a dry stick that has swayed and creaked in the winter wind, betrays symptoms of budding. And the city is not without its "signs" of Spring. Windows and doors are thrown open, and grates begin to look

dark and desolate. The children are let loose, and the air s filled with their blended voices. Spring silks and thats fintter along the street; ribbons wax brighter, and patent leathers succeed cork soles. Dealers in clothing have ta-ken in the shage y "fear noughts" that swung in your face all winter; the mmemorial red shirt has given place to lighter fabrics, and coats some quilting, some lining, same presty much excepthing, float in the breeze. But it's early April yet, and there may be a frosty breath

or two, out of the fierce northeast. Meanwhile, his majes-ty, the sun comes bravely to the north, and as he always does, will eventually gain the day, and make " the winter of our discontent most glorious summer." At the Tabernacle, No. 340 Broadway, there will be a

grand vocal and inscrumental Concert of the New York Sangerrunde Society, for the benefit of the medical fund, on Monday evening, April 10. Leader, J. Scholder. The Concert will embrace choruses, instrumental quartets, solo performances on the piano, horn, and ilute, solo singing, and so forth. We are informed that the rehearsals of this Society are very thorough, and it offers great attractions to the public.

We are requested to state that the "Girl's Industrial School" in the Fourth Ward in this City, which has been kept in the basement of the Mariners' Church, Rooseveltat , will be rea. . . on Monday next to a Hall No. 64 East

ALTERED BILLS.—A great many bills on different back-are in circulation, altered from ones to fives, and also for ones to tens. The alterations are very ingeniously to and unless the figures and the words "ton dollars," see we rarefully scrutinised, they will deceive even those who as considered pretty good judges,

The new Opera House is 204 feet deep on Fonsteenthe by 125 feet wide, and from its size, as well as its admirable proportions, it will be one of the architectural ornaments the City. But the object of calling attention to the ball ing at this time is to apprise those who are curious in maters that the framework of the roof and galleries is about being covered, so that this novel but scientific constra will soon be hidden to the eye The timber roof which covers this immense span is covered with slate. The fin-ber framework which supports the four tiers of boxes is an a plan, we think, entirely new, at least in this country. The floor of the boxes has an easy line of descent from the center of the house toward the stage of some six feet, which will produce a beautiful effect, and give a full view of the stage from all parts of the house. Mr. Saltzer is the archi tect and Mr. John Gaitier, so well known in our City wa scientific mechanic is the builder. So far as we are judged the work reflects great credit on the mechanical skill of

VISIT OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE -Both House of journed at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, to Monday at 7 P. M. in order to make their contemplated visit to this City and its public institutions. About half of the members arrived at the Aster House at 84 o'clock last evening by the Hadson River Railroad, having left Albany at 5 P. M. There mainder will be on board of the boat from Albany on is arrival this morning. They will leave the Aster House to day at 10 o'clock A M , to visit the public institutions of the City-especially those under the care of the Ten Gov. ernors On Monday they will probably visit the Crystal Palace during the for-moon, and are expected to start for Albeny at soon. There will be about 100 members; and at least another hundred of officers, lobbymen and other at taches of the Legislature on this visit.

A popular exhibition of the Hydro Oxygen Microscope will be given on Monday evening, at the Lecture room a per of Second av. and Fourteenth st.

The Hon Lather Severance, late Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and indy, Miss Severance, Miss Harriet Fowler, Mrs. Ladd and son, Mrs. Statt and daughter, and Capt. B. F. Pendleton, were passengers in the elipper ship Young America, from the Sandwich Islands, which arrives vesterday.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting last evening. concurred with the Board of Councilmen in the slight mendments made to the ordinance for cleaning stress by ontract. The Williamsburgh Ferry report was alopted after a long debate.

The fellowing are the rates of ferriage agreed upon

The fellowing are the rates of lefrance agreed upon:

A SCHEDUL OF THE RATES OF FRANKLICE, is be charged as the featured the Williamshire of Ferry Company, running from Factured the Williamshire of Ferry Company, running from Factured to Williamshire of the Grands of the Company of the Comp

the first of November is each year.

One-horse pleaser earlings.

One-horse pleaser earlings.

Horse, or horse and mate.

Neat earlie, such.

Two-horse wagen, with hay not staw, hoose.

Two-horse wagen, with hay and straw, presed.

Two-horse market wagen, loaded.

One-horse wagen to deed.

One-horse wagen to wided with furniture.

A cart or hashness wagon, not exceeding ten feet in less with ordinary lead. A cart of billions with and billions beer clief for the billions beer clief for any artible tot occupying extra very hundred penade of any artible tot occupying extra

CHYSTAL PALACE. The subscription to the purchase of

tickets now stands as follows:
Amount previously reported, \$73,810; United States Hotel, \$8,000; Clerk & Haire, Howard \$1,000; Marcantile Hetel, \$1,000; J. is Trimbic, builder \$300; S. C. Jolie, \$2,0; Jas McCall, \$270; T. W. Strong \$200; F. Seelye, Eastern Fearly House, \$15, 100; H. Sicelay, \$15; Childs & Wemmed, \$15; Goo M. Tuttle, \$27; Wm. William, \$20; various-small sums from \$5 to \$10, \$175. Total, \$27,000.

NEW-YORK DISPENSARY .- The monthly reports for Pel ruary and March, showing the vast amount of business

done at this Institution, are as follows: Attended at the Dispensory by the ten Attending Physicians, FRURYARY. MARCH. Total Total (1984)
Attended at their homes by the Siz District Physician Fannuary Manco. 160 Males.....

Total 443 Total 51

Report of Dr. E. T. Jenkins, the Apoliscory |
FRURGAY MARCH.

Total No. Prescriptors 3171 Total No. Prescriptors 10.21

Lergest No in one day 606 Largest No in one day 541

Least No in one day 32 Least No in one day 542

Average per day 32 Average per day 32

It will thus be seen that, during the two months pad, . 443 8,500 sear patients have been attended, for whom 19,792 prescriptions have been dispensed gratuitously. The number of applicants at this charity exceeds that of all the others combined. This will without doubt continue to be the case, from the many years it has been established and

the case, from the many years it has been established and the high character of its officers.

Vaccination still continues to be extended to all applicants by the above physician. Parents seem to have awoke to their own is terreis and that of their children, and the commonity at large, to trace a seem to be an extended to their own is terreis and the numbers who dolly crowd his department. Of this they may be some, that, by applying here they will receive all the advantages of rive vaccine sinus and the twelve years' experience of Dr. Pattinson.

I the Apothecary's department is still under the charge of the gentleman above named, which is a unflicient guarantee that all cruss, he, are of the finest quality to be had.

HONORAELY DISCHARGED—Adolph Hirsch, whose arrest we noticed a few days since, on the charge of having stoley at the doller from Mr. John B. Holmes, was reasted ye examined a fere Justice Osborne, and honorably acquitted of the charge, no proof to substantiste it being address.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—A man named Boyle, who was accessly injured at the Morgan Iron Footday, some days since, by being caught in the machinery, died yesterday at the New Yest Respital, of the injuries. An injuried will be hold upon the body in-may.

Architecture, — Molone Mills, a carpenter, 50 years of against no 77 Genecker, yesterday morning fell from a scanding in Westbashie yard foot of 7th st. E. R., and was very security jured. He was careyed to his home.

A child named Benjamin Halstead was run over in A child named Benjamin Halstead was run over in the child named benjamin Halstead was run over in the child named benjamin halstead was run over in the child named benjami

taken to the residence of his parents, in Williamsburgh.

ARREST OF A HALL TRIEF—Joseph Simmerman, a young Cerman, was young Cerman, was young Cerman, was young Cerman, who have the control of the Chief's Cifice, charzed with realing searing apparel to the value of 645 from the propulse of Mr. Charles Leture, No. 118 Dr. was locked up by Justice Observe for trial.

ARREST OF A PHERPOCRET—A German named Christian Foramer, living at Plausfield, N. J. was passing through Californian Foramer, living at Plausfield, N. J. was passing through Californian Foramer, living at Plausfield, N. J. was passing through Californian foramer, living at Plausfield, N. J. was passing through Californian for the Control of the Californian for the Californian

I once had a brother, more dear turn the day,
With a temper as sweet as the blossoms of Mays
With dark hair like a cloud, and face like a new,
The red child of the will when the summer what blows.
Let no such beloved one be smatched forever away
without preserving the shadow thereof. Howe a subject success with
children has made him to favorite arries of this caustry. His great
free railery is at No. 203 Broodway.

(Advectisement)

Crayon Dagmerreotypes, Crystalotypes, Stereo-scopes plate Dagmerreotypes, Locket Pic cres, Ac., taken in acquester, at the great World's Fair Freezim Gellery, No 20 Brawley, Rocase case, No consection with any other case liabment.

SAMUEL ROOT.

[Advertisement.]

KNAPP'S DAGUERREDOTYPES.—Mr. K. having dispead of his late Fewery rooms his friends and the public generally will find him henceforth at his beautiful rooms No. 559 Breedway, on the second floor, near frience-st, where he will attend personally. Like present in every style of the art. Price including case from Scients to 85

TEA, TEA, TEA—TO DEALERS IN TEA.—Somebong. Young Hyen and Octors, the former from 20 and the laster from 30 tents per peans operard. Other varieties on ally low materiotated to the advanced printer. Contour Tea Company, No. 125 Challands, but wern Pearl as d Econovelt.

NEW-YORK DUTCHMAN.- The New-York Dutch-

man of this work commonces a new your entired "Robers Suce, the Here King of Socioud". This is a speedly work by Grabria alrunder, and connot fed of being immensity parents. The Dutchman is on sele at all the Periodical Depres in the Catoda State and Catada. Single copies, decreas Agents wanted in all parts of the country.

Windard & Bayle, No. 205 Broadway, N. X.